

The Fisherman & Farmer.

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AFTER NINE YEARS.

Arrest of Two Men Charged With a Bank Officer's Murder.

Nine years ago J. W. Barron, President of a Savings Bank at Dexter, Me., was found in the bank's vault bound and gagged and suffering from several wounds. He died in a few hours afterward without giving any clue to his assailants. Two men have just been arrested charged as principals in the crime. The story of their capture is told by the New York World, and reads like a romance. Their capture was accomplished through the influence of a young man named Charles F. Stain, who declares that his father was the leader in the attempt to rob the bank. The young man further declares that he was present at the assault upon Barron, but that fear of his father has prevented him until now from telling the story of the terrible crime. The World says of the crime and the arrests which have followed after nine years:

The murder of J. W. Barron, Treasurer of the National Bank and State Savings Bank, of Dexter, Me., nine years ago, created a national sensation unequalled by any tragedy since except the assassination of President Garfield. The brutal circumstances and the utter mystery of the crime, the mute and pathetic testimony of fidelity to trust given by the speechless and dying man's wounds, the escape of the murderers, leaving not a trace of their presence in or escape from the little town profoundly moved the whole country. Telegrams of condolence and offers of assistance from all parts of the land poured in upon the widow, and the project of a memorial church in Dexter was at once suggested and successfully put in operation.

Then, after some months had passed, the country was again startled by a theory of suicide, started in the first instance by detectives and apparently given credence by the bank officers. Barron, it appeared, had made some unfortunate investments of the bank's money. He took out forthwith a life insurance policy covering the amount, and it was the sapient idea of the detectives, mortified perhaps by their failure to detect the murderers, that the Treasurer, fearing the odium following the discovery of his bad judgment, killed himself in such manner as would indicate murder and so would not invalidate his insurance policy. Thus an act of what seemed scrupulous regard for personal and business honor was converted into an indictment of the man.

But the theory was accepted by the bank officers to the extent that they entered suit against the widow—a suit that was never tried—and the act brought about a revulsion of feeling elsewhere. Contributions to the memorial stopped. The poor woman and even her little child were subjected to taunts and obloquy and the widow was compelled to endure a lonely and bitter ostracism. She never doubted her husband's innocence; steadfastly she has sought for means to set it clearly before all men, and now, by the aid of the World, the murder of her husband by a band of gang scoundrels is, to all appearances, about to be judicially proved.

Some weeks ago the World was informed that a young man in Maine had made statements which, if verified, would convict the murderers. There appeared to be an utter lack of effort either to verify his statements or to take any steps whatever to arrest the alleged criminals. There was daily the chance that they would hear of the confession and make off. The World sent a trustworthy representative to inquire into the facts. He succeeded in bringing Charles Franklin Stain, a confessed accomplice with his father, to New York, where his full statement was taken. With it the World representative returned to Maine, consulted with the officers, was made a Deputy Sheriff, and assisted at Franklin, Mass., in the arrest of David Stain, a criminal of such unspeakable record that its full, atrocious horror cannot be given in these columns—and his alleged accomplice (Oliver Cromwell) in the murder of faithful John Barron.

The remains of a great Roman building are being brought to light at the steamboat station of Fishermen in the harbor of Bavaria. Already a frontage of 120 feet, with eight separate rooms, has been cleared, and a cellar has been discovered.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beef, good to prime.....	41	7 1/2
Calves, common to prime.....	6	8
Sheep.....	3 1/2	4 1/2
Lamb.....	6	6 1/2
Hogs—Live.....	5	5 1/2
Dressed.....	6 1/2	7
Flour—Ex. St., good to fancy.....	3 50	4 00
West. good to choice.....	3 50	4 00
Wheat—No. 2 Red.....	50	53
Rye—State.....	56	58
Barley—State.....	—	53
Corn—Ungraded Mixed.....	51 1/2	53
Oats—White State.....	34 1/2	34 3/4
Mixed Western.....	33	34
Hay—Med. to prime.....	75	80
Straw—No. 1, Rye.....	60	75
Lard—City Steam.....	6 70	7 25
Butter—State Creamery.....	25 1/2	27
Dairy.....	18	24 1/2
West. Im. Creamery.....	18	20
Factory.....	13	15 1/2
Cheese—State Factory.....	11 1/2	12 1/2
Skims.....	9	9 1/2
Western.....	9 1/2	11 1/2
Eggs—State and Penn.....	21	22
BUFFALO.		
Steers—Western.....	2 25	3 80
Sheep—Good to Choice.....	4 25	4 80
Lamb—Western.....	5 70	5 85
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks.....	4 80	4 90
Flour, Family.....	4 75	5 15
Wheat—No. 1.....	—	83
Corn—No. 2, Mixed.....	48 1/2	48 3/4
Oats—No. 2, Mixed.....	—	31
Barley—State.....	64	65
BOSTON.		
Beef—Good to choice.....	7	14
Hogs.....	5 1/2	6
Pork—Ex. Prime, per bbl.....	17 00	17 50
Flour—Spring Wheat pat's.....	4 70	4 95
Corn—High Mixed.....	—	56 1/2
Oats—Extra White.....	36	36 1/2
Rye—State.....	60	65
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.		
Beef—Dressed weight.....	6	7
Sheep—Live weight.....	3 1/2	4 1/2
Lamb.....	5 1/2	5 3/4
Hogs—Northern.....	—	6 1/2
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penn. extra family.....	3 50	3 75
Wheat—No. 2, Red.....	50 1/2	51 1/2
Corn—State Yellow.....	53 1/2	54
Oats Mixed.....	—	32
Rye—State.....	52 1/2	53
Butter Creamery Extra.....	25	26
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream.....	—	12 1/2

FROM WEST TO SOUTH.

Details of the Presidential Trip Southward.

Mr. Cleveland and His Wife Cordially Received.

During the long ride south from Minneapolis to Omaha the President was frequently summoned to the platform of his special train to receive the greetings of the country people who had gathered at the various depots. The train reached Sioux City, Ia., at 6:30 Wednesday morning. The party, accompanied by the military and brass bands, were driven to the Corn Palace, where almost everything, inside and outside, was made of corn in some shape or another. After a short stop the travelers continued their journey. The village stations from Sioux City to Council Bluffs were crowded with the solid farmers of the surrounding country. At Omaha a committee took the party in charge, and they were driven through the streets, which were crowded with people and adorned with streamers and banners. Civil and military organizations took part in the demonstrations of welcome.

After leaving Omaha the next stopping place was St. Joseph, Mo. Here 60,000 residents and 25,000 strangers gave the party an enthusiastic welcome. Brass bands and various organizations helped in making matters lively.

The train reached Kansas City at 8:15 P. M. Wednesday. At the depot and for blocks around an immense crowd had gathered, and a roar of cheers went up as the train arrived. The President and Mrs. Cleveland were driven through the crowded streets in a barouche driven by six gray horses. At the Coates House the President and Mrs. Cleveland, assisted by Postmaster-General Vilas and his wife, held a reception. A later review of the grand parade of the Priests of Pallas.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland, accompanied by the rest of the party, were driven through the streets of Kansas City on Thursday morning. Large crowds greeted them heartily at every point. After the drive Mr. Cleveland laid the cornerstone of the new Young Men's Christian Association Building. The President made an address, referring to the good work done by Young Men's Christian Associations throughout the country. After the ceremonies the party took lunch and then were driven to the Custom House, where Mayor Kumpf made an address of welcome in presence of 50,000 spectators. The President responded. Then Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland held an open-air reception, thousands of people walking past the Chief Magistrate and his wife. At 6 o'clock there was a banquet at the Coates House, and later Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland reviewed an imposing parade. The streets were brilliantly illuminated. At 10 P. M. the entire party took the special train for Memphis.

At West Memphis, which was reached Friday afternoon, the visitors were received by a Committee of 200 leading citizens, and taken by steamer to Memphis. About 60,000 people had gathered on the levee when the Presidential party left the boat, thousands of strangers having traveled to the city from Mississippi and adjoining States. The party were taken in carriages to the Gayoso House. In the morning there was a reception at the hotel, and later the guests were driven out to see a fine display of fireworks. Saturday morning there was a grand parade, an address delivered by Judge Elliott in the Court Square, a reply by the President, and after a public reception at the Merchants' Exchange. Early Saturday afternoon the special train was again taken, and Nashville, Tenn., was reached early Sunday morning.

A sad incident of President Cleveland's visit to Memphis was the sudden death of Judge H. T. Ellett, of the Chancery Court, a few minutes after he had delivered the address of welcome to Mr. Cleveland from the crowded stand in Court Square. The President was responding to Judge Ellett, when that gentleman was suddenly taken sick and sank to his seat. Although attended by Dr. Bryant, the President's physician, and local doctors, Judge Ellett succumbed to paralysis of the heart. The exercises were closed on the stand by the announcement that there would be a reception later at the Merchants' and Cotton Exchanges, and the crowd hurried away. Both the President and Mrs. Cleveland were much affected by the sad event.

At Nashville the President and Mrs. Cleveland were the guests of General W. H. Jackson on that gentleman's magnificent stock farm, Belle Meade, six miles from the city. There Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland spent a quiet Sunday—their first in the South. During the day they were driven to Nashville and called on Mrs. James K. Polk, widow of President Polk, and lady of the White House forty years ago.

On Monday morning the Presidential party were driven through Nashville to Vanderbilt University. The streets were crowded with people, and decorations and flags were plentiful. At the University Chancellor Garland made an address of welcome. Then the march through the city's principal streets to the Maxwell House was resumed. At the hotel Mrs. Cleveland alighted and held a reception for the ladies of Nashville. The President continued to the Capitol, and from a stand was welcomed by Governor Taylor. President Cleveland responded in a speech complimentary to Nashville and its people. After the address the President held a public reception in the rotunda of the Capitol. Shortly after noon the visitors left for Chattanooga.

The city of Chattanooga was reached in the afternoon in a heavy rain. The train was greeted at the depot by an immense crowd. The President's carriage was followed by a mounted escort and a band of playing leading citizens. Many private houses were decorated. The party stopped about an hour at Chattanooga, and then departed for Atlanta, Ga. The train reached Atlanta at 5 P. M. The party were received with belching cannon, the illumination of Kennesaw mountain, and the roar of thousands of voices in greeting. A reception committee, which included Governor Gordon, Senator Brown, Henry W. Grady and others conducted the party to the Kimball House. Five Governors of Southern States welcomed the party. On Tuesday morning the Presidential party were escorted to the Governor's room in the Capitol at Atlanta. There they were received by Governor Gordon. The visiting Governors, the members of the Legislature were presented to the city's guests. This ceremonial over, the visitors, escorted by Governor Gordon, Senators Brown and Colquitt, and accompanied by the visiting Governors, and many other people of note, proceeded to Piedmont Park, which is the exposition ground. A national salute was fired as the procession entered the gates of the inclosure and proceeded to the speaker's stand. The formalities of welcome to the President were begun with a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Bartlett, of the Presbyterian Church, after which Mr. H. W. Grady, Vice-President of the exposition, in a brief but eloquent speech welcomed the President. Mr. Cleveland responded in a speech in which he referred in complimentary terms to the growth and enterprise of Atlanta. Governor Gordon followed the President in a

short address. Then there was a public reception in the exposition grounds. In the evening the gentlemen of the visiting party dined with Governor Gordon. Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Vilas were entertained at dinner by Mrs. R. N. Porter. Later the entire party attended a card reception by the Capital City Club.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Synopsis of Land Commissioner Sparks' Annual Report.

Land Commissioner Sparks in his annual report, just issued, shows that since March 4, 1885, 31,824,481 acres have been restored to the public domain. The sales, entries, and selections of public land under the various acts of Congress relating thereto, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, embrace 25,111,400 acres, and of Indian lands 746,637 acres, making a total of 25,858,038 acres, being an increase over the year 1886 of 3,733,474 acres, and an increase of 4,862,324 acres as compared with 1885.

The receipts from the disposals of public lands are \$10,783,921, from sales of Indian lands, \$1,484,302—a total of \$12,268,224, being an increase as compared with the year 1886 of \$3,247,737, and an increase of \$3,548,825 as compared with the fiscal year 1885; to which is to be added \$8,291 received on account of timber depredations, and \$12,493 received for certified copies of records furnished by the General Land Office, making the total receipts for the year from all sources \$12,289,008.

With respect to the surveys of public lands, he says that charges of fraud are made in the public land States and Territories, and that an appropriation to cover the examination of such surveys and for necessary resurveys is a matter of the highest public importance. A large proportion of the Surveyors-General recommend that rates for survey be increased, so that competent surveyors may be able to perform their work without calling on settlers for assistance.

On the subject of the forfeiture of railroad land grants the Commissioner quotes from his last annual report, and adds: "I renew the recommendation that forfeiture be declared in all cases in which the roads were not completed within the time and in the manner conditioned in the respective grants."

Of fraudulent land entries the Commissioner says that the investigations of the past year have been entirely satisfactory, and that as a result, 2,312 entries, covering about 370,000 acres, were held for cancellation, and 1,153 entries, covering about 180,000 acres, were cancelled for fraud. This subject the Commissioner pursues at some length. He says: "Such a record of crime as that shown by investigation made by special agents during the last two years is rarely to be found. Bold, reckless, and gigantic schemes to rob the Government of its lands have been discovered and exposed in every State and Territory containing public lands, and I think I can truthfully say in every land district and section of public land, where a case has been discovered wherein perjury or subornation of perjury was committed. In a majority of cases the officers before whom the proofs or other papers were executed, largely State and Territorial officers not directly responsible to the Land Department, were cognizant of the fraud, or could have become so by ordinary diligence."

One thousand and eleven cases of timber depredations or timber trespass have been reported on during the year, involving a value in timber and product therefrom amounting to \$6,146,935—recoverable to the United States. The amount actually recovered during the year through judgments, fines, etc., is \$128,642. The wholesale destruction of public timber on old numbered sections of public lands, says the Commissioner, within the granted limits of unconstructed railroads continues to an alarming extent.

On the subject of "reform in the public land laws" the Commissioner says: "All efforts to secure a reform in the land laws by a repeal or amendments of particular acts and provisions have failed through the opposition of interests at variance with proposed legislation. I am satisfied that amendments in detail are impracticable. The time for tinkering has passed. Existing systems of disposal, fundamentally defective in the original instance, have become wholly unsuited to present conditions. What is needed, in my opinion, is an entire reformation of existing laws, retaining an absolute minimum of land and abolishing all other forms of disposal of agricultural lands. Actual residence, improvement, and cultivation for the homestead period of five years should be the exclusive condition of acquiring title to such lands. It would also appear that the time has arrived when the privilege of appropriating public lands should be accorded to citizens of the United States. The mineral laws should be so amended as to preserve the public right of mineral exploration to citizens of the United States and to prevent a monopoly of native mineral wealth by individuals and corporations."

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

PRINCE DE TALLEYRAND, of France, is doing the United States.

THE Sultan of Morocco is not dead, as reported, but is improving in health.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN announces a design to resume the lecture platform.

SECRETARY ENDICOTT says that he is more interested in yachts than in politics.

GENERAL JOSEPH E. JOHNSON has contributed \$100 to the Lee Monument Fund of Richmond, Va.

MRS. JAMES A. GARFIELD and her daughter Mollie sailed a few days ago from New York for Europe.

THE shoemakers of Natick, Mass., are about to erect a monument to the late Vice-President Henry Wilson.

It is asserted that ninety out of every hundred male children born in Ireland are named after Charles Stuart Parnell.

DENNIS KEARNEY, the California "sand lots" speaker, is in New York for the purpose of making Anti-Chinese speeches.

DR. WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, of New York, enjoys a medical practice which nets him \$75,000 a year. He says the requisites of a physician are tact and perseverance.

GENERAL VAN DUSEN, of California, the oldest member of the Fiftieth Congress, would have a fight for his seat. Lynch, who ran against him, has filed papers for a contest.

JESSE GRANT's prospects for becoming the richest member of the Grant family are first rate. He is largely interested in the iron mines of the Lake Superior country, which promise to be immensely valuable.

GENERAL SHERIDAN is far from wealthy. His income, salary and allowances are about \$13,000 a year, and it costs for the maintenance of his home, family and official position four-fifths of this sum. He is also President of the Washington Park Jockey Club, of Chicago, an unsalaried office.

TUMBLING IN RUINS.

Fall of a Half Built Schoolhouse in the Metropolis.

Five Men Instantly Killed and Many More Injured.

By the fall of an unfinished building in East 115th street, New York, a few days since, five workmen were killed and about thirteen others were injured, several of them seriously. The accident was the result of haste and bad management. Details of the accident are as follows:

By order of the Rev. Father Kerner, of the Church of our Lady of Mount Carmel, workmen began to build a parochial school at No. 439 East 115th street about two months ago. The building was to be five stories high, with a frontage of twenty-five feet, and a depth of nearly 100 feet. Efforts were made to push the work rapidly and cheaply. About twenty men were at work in the unfinished structure at 3:30 P. M. the other day. The side walls were up as far as the fourth story and the rear wall was nearly as high, while the front had not been raised above the foundation. A steam engine was at work in front of the building driving a hod elevator. The floor beams had not been supported properly in the middle, and they shook every time the elevator went up with its load of bricks and mortar.

Finally the unsupported side walls could not longer bear the strain, and they fell without warning while all the workmen were busy. A woman who was looking directly into the building from the window of a house on the opposite side of 115th street, saw the first quiver of the falling walls. She said that the walls fell inward at the second and third story. At the same moment the floor beams fell, and she saw the workmen go down in the tangle of beams and bricks. Only the rear wall and small portions of the side walls in the rear remained standing.

There was a loud crash that startled everybody in the neighborhood. Bricks from the top of the west wall crashed the roof of the frame blacksmith shop at No. 437, and killed Henry Reinitz, a horseshoer, who was at work there. For a few seconds after the crash the ruins were partly obscured by a cloud of pulverized mortar. Through the cloud a few men were seen struggling to escape from the wreck. Loud cries from the helpless wounded men were heard.

A great crowd of excited people soon filled the street, and for a time the work of rescue was impeded by the throng. A policeman ran to the signal box at First avenue and 115th street, and sent out an alarm of fire. Call for ambulances were sent from the same box a little later. Hearing the alarm, Captain Hooker, of the East 126th street squad, went with his reserve force of policemen to scatter the crowd and help the firemen in the work of rescue. Five companies of firemen, who had responded to the alarm, went to work promptly. At first the workmen who were in sight were carried out of the ruins.

Among the seriously injured was the Rev. Amelias Kerner, the Priest who had been looking after the erection of the building. The dead numbered five, and the injured thirteen.

CONTRACT LABOR.

Proceeding Against a Church For Importing a Minister.

The new Federal law forbidding the importation of contract labor has resulted in a peculiar case at New York. Particulars as given by the *Tribune* are as follows:

Banker J. S. Kennedy has put on war-paint and resolved that the Church of the Holy Trinity and the Rev. E. Walpole Warren shall not violate the law prohibiting the importation of contract labor. He has studied the meaning of the words "labor" and "contract," he has read the law carefully and he has decided, and United States District Attorney Walker agrees with him, that the fashionable congregation at Forty-second street and Madison avenue are malefactors.

There is deep method in Mr. Kennedy's conduct. Not content with being a banker, let us President of the St. Ann's Society. In looking after the interests of immigrants the case of the Scotch gardener, M. Cummings, attracted his notice. Cummings came to this country to enter the service of a Kentucky gentleman, but Collector Magone detained Cummings under the Contract Labor law, as an agreement has been made in Great Britain that Cummings should perform services as a skilled gardener here. A United States Judge wrestled with the case and sent Cummings back to Scotland. A short time afterward Cummings came back to America without any "contract" or agreement, and now is probably watering the grounds of the Kentucky gentleman who wanted him at first.

Mr. Kennedy's ire arose over this case and he resolved to make the law appear as ridiculous to others as it appeared to him. If the poor and lowly were to be subject to such a rigid interpretation of the law it was only right that the rich and highly should suffer. The Rev. E. Walpole Warren, who was recently called to the pastorate of the Church of the Holy Trinity, came from England, and he didn't start for this side until an agreement had been made with the officers of the church. Here was an excellent opportunity for the crusading banker to make a test case. Before Mr. Warren's arrival Mr. Kennedy wrote to Collector Magone, calling his attention to the facts and saying that he was legally advised that Mr. Warren could not be permitted to land without violating the letter and spirit of the law. But the Collector didn't appear to share the banker's views and Mr. Warren was not prevented from landing.

Secretary Fairchild was then appealed to by Mr. Kennedy to enforce the law. Mr. Kennedy, in his letter to the Secretary, ended as follows:

"I need hardly add to the assurance contained in my letter to the Collector that I take this action with the kindest feelings toward the Rev. Mr. Warren and toward his congregation, which numbers several of my personal friends, and solely for the purpose of calling public attention to what I believe to be an unjust and unreasonable law. I see no reason, however, why a law should be enforced in the case of a poor gardener or mechanic and should not be enforced in the case of the chosen head of a rich city congregation, to whom it equally applies."

The Treasury Department replied to Mr. Kennedy's letter by referring him to United States District Attorney Walker, who might prosecute a suit against a corporation or person violating the law. Mr. Kennedy wrote to Mr. Walker, and that official responded in a letter in which he said:

"Notwithstanding first impressions to the contrary, I have reached the conclusion that the case presented is within the statute, and that it is my duty to bring suit against the church for \$1,000 penalty."

The fish in the Arkansas river appear to be affected with some strange disease. Many of those caught with hook or net spoil within a few hours after being taken from the water.

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